

The Kentucky KERNEL

University of Kentucky

Vol. 58, No. 56

LEXINGTON, KY., THURSDAY, NOV. 17, 1966

Eight Pages

Inside Today's Kernel

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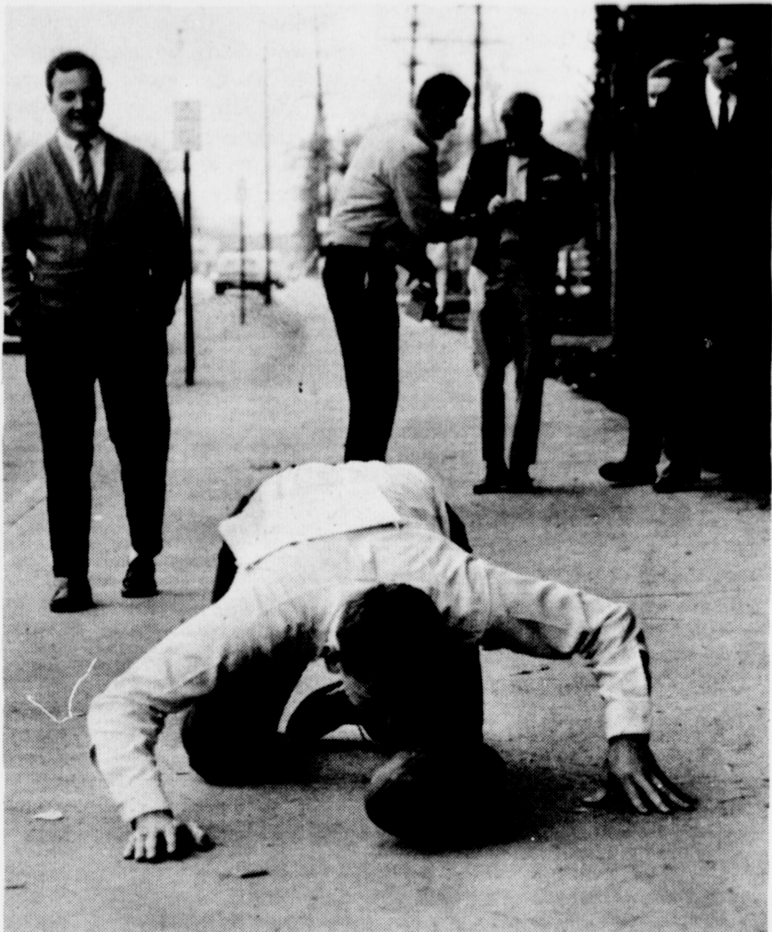
Medicine Dean tells Faculty Club gathering that LSD is "the most potent drug": Page Three.

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Doug Dickey leads the new breed of Southeastern Conference Coaches: Page Six.

The Governor's race has all of the material for a good—if mixed up—novel: Page Seven.



The Loser . . . By A Nose

Bob Mahon bet on Kentucky last Saturday and . . . well you know. So to pay off he agreed to push a football the length of Stoll Field along the Euclid Avenue sidewalk. He did and the specified pushing tool was, you guessed it, his nose.

International Studies Meeting Planned Here

Upgrading international studies programs in the teacher-training institutions of Kentucky and surrounding states is the mission of a conference to be held here Friday and Saturday.

More than 100 educators representing 50 colleges and universities are expected to attend the event in the Student Center.

Sponsored by three UK agencies—the College of Education, the Patterson School of Diplomacy and International Commerce, and the Center for Developmental Change—the conference will deal with curriculum planning and reform in the public-school teaching of social studies.

Featured speaker will be Harold Taylor, New York City educator and author, who will address the delegates at a 6:30 p.m. dinner Friday in the Student Center ballroom. He will discuss the education of American teachers in world affairs.

Peter Muirhead, associate commissioner of higher education for the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, will discuss the International Education Act of 1966 which gives his department authority to make grants establishing graduate centers for research and training in international studies. Muirhead will speak at 11 a.m. Saturday in the Student Center Theater.

Other speakers will be Robert F. Byrnes, director of the International Affairs Center at Indiana University; Jerry R. Moore, director of the North Central Association Foreign Relations Project; James Becker, director of school services for the Foreign Policy Association; Dr. Edward W. Weidner, director of the Center for Developmental Change here, and Maurice Harari, vice president of

Education and World Affairs, New York.

Registration of delegates will begin at 11 a.m. Friday. The conference will close after a luncheon at 12:30 p.m. Saturday.

WASHINGTON—Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz proposed Wednesday night a new "policy for youth" that would register all 18-year-old boys and girls for two years of education, employment, military service or community service.

Wirtz said that such a policy initially would require developing about 750,000 added educational or job openings and could be financed by a variety of sources. Drawing in advance on anticipated Social Security benefits could help finance it, he said, but he offered no details of how that would work.

The cabinet officer indicated that military and nondefense service both should be offered, and that the choice of a non-defense program would not exempt a youth from the military draft. The nondefense service presumably would include domestic or foreign social work.

Wirtz, in a speech prepared for delivery here at the Catholic University of America, also deplored "inequity" in the present military draft that he said "almost compels, as I see it, some kind of lottery system for selection for military service."

Wirtz thus became the third high-level Johnson Administration official in recent

End Now Appears Near In Lexington Bus Strike

A small crack appeared this week in the solid wall blocking negotiations between the Lexington Transit Corporation and its striking drivers and mechanics.

As negotiations continued Thursday, it appeared it may not be long before an end is in sight.

The five-week old strike has forced some 17,000 daily bus riders to seek other transportation—either by car pools or on foot. Until Wednesday, neither side gave any indication of arbitrating their original offers, and negotiators were in a stalemate.

Now, however, it appears both sides are willing to compromise on a settlement.

The Amalgamated Transit Union—which claims 96 strikers as members—softened its stand Wednesday by lowering its original demands for a 20-cent per hour wage increase and higher benefits. At the same time, the union rejected a higher offer by the company.

Although no settlement was expected today, the fact that both sides are altering their proposals indicates negotiations are now serious.

The company's offer of a five-cent raise now and another three cents in May was rejected earlier by the union in the form of an ultimatum proposal—20 cents or nothing.

Tuesday's offer by the company was believed to be five percent of the hourly wage under the expired contract. That would amount to 9.6 cents.

No specific figures were discussed concerning the union's counter offer.

The strike began on Oct. 9, idling the company's 71 buses and the city's only bus service.

City Manager John Cook hinted Tuesday at a meeting of the Mayor's Advisory Committee that temporary bus service may be provided if the negotiations fail.

"The mayor has said some kind of bus service is going to have to be provided for the people," he said.

The most recent negotiating

sessions have been conducted by a federal mediator. Thursday morning's session, held jointly between management and labor without the mediator's services, adjourned at noon and was scheduled to convene again at 2 p.m.

The meetings are expected to continue Friday if no settlement is reached Thursday.

To date all phases of the new contract except wages, holiday pay and split runs pay have been resolved. The old contract expired Sept. 9, a month before the strike was started.

Few Voted To Elect Off-Campus Council

About one-fortieth of the University's off-campus students voted Monday to select officers for the Off-Campus Student Association (OCSA).

According to Keith Brown, OCSA vice president, "a little more than 200" of the 8,000 off-campus students voted for the organization's officers and 20 legislative council members.

In addition to Brown as vice president, Lee Rosenbaum was elected president and Carol Michler was selected secretary.

The ballot listed 32 students running for the legislative council positions. However, 33 were actually vying for the council. The omission of Thomas Juul from the ballot brought a protest of the election.

OCSA officials attempted to write Juul's name on the ballot, but misspelled it. This caused further upset. Juul had been chairman of an OCSA committee and after talking with other members he decided to remain as committee chairman and drop the protest, Brown said.

Those elected to the legislative council included Judy Adams, Russ Adkins, John Baxley, John Cook, Steve Cook, Hank Davis, Logan Gray, Connie Hart, David Holwerk, Ronnie Huebner, Carol Johnson, Ann Lail, Jim Lambert, Linda Lloyd, Patty Magee, Tom Post, Susan Stratton, John Thierman, Charles Thomas, and Terri Vance.

The OCSA constitution was also approved in the election.

Labor Secretary Deplores Draft, Proposes 'New Policy For Youth'

By DAVID R. JONES

(c) New York Times News Service

WASHINGTON—Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz proposed Wednesday night a new "policy for youth" that would register all 18-year-old boys and girls for two years of education, employment, military service or community service.

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Wirtz, in a speech prepared for delivery here at the Catholic University of America, also deplored "inequity" in the present military draft that he said "almost compels, as I see it, some kind of lottery system for selection for military service."

Wirtz thus became the third high-level Johnson Administration official in recent

days to speak out favorably about the use of a lottery to select young men for military service.

Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara said last week that a lottery would be one way to achieve a more equitable draft system. Dr. Harold Wool, the Defense Department's Director of Manpower Procurement, called last week for consideration of a lottery system.

President Johnson has appointed a national commission on Selective Service to make recommendations in January on possible revisions in the draft system.

"Whatever this country's need may be for a fair and effective method of distributing the obligation of some young men to fight," Wirtz said, "it is only a small part of the infinitely larger and encompassing need for a fair and effective method of distributing the opportunity for all young men and women to learn, to work, to serve all the nation's and the world's needs, and to make sense out of their own lives."

The secretary therefore proposed his "policy for youth" as a way "to arrange for every American boy and girl to proceed along the course—education, employment, training or service—that he or she wants or ought to take."

The policy would require every youth—at the age of 18 or upon leaving school

before that—in each community to "register" with "an Opportunity Board" composed of an outstanding local educator, doctor, minister, businessman, labor leader and one male and one female aged 16 to 21.

The local board, part of a national system, would have a "sizable staff" of professional workers to provide a physical examination and other necessary tests aimed at channelling each registrant into two years of further education, training, "meaningful employment" or a new "broad-scale national service program" of military or nondefense service.

"The board would have no authority whatsoever to dictate or compel the individual's following one course or another," Wirtz said. "There would, however, be insistence that he, or she, use the opportunities afforded," he added.

Implementing the program would "have to depend on social invention more than on increased appropriation, on fuller exploration and development of ideas we have so far only toyed with—or even looked at and set aside," he said.

Wirtz also suggested a "broad expansion" of work-study programs now employed by some colleges, "tax credits to encourage enlarged employer training programs" and

Continued on Page 2

Husband Made I-A While Fighting For Wife's Life

From Combined Dispatches

DETROIT—A 22-year-old former student is appealing to his draft board for reclassification of his I-A standing because he must fight for his wife's life.

Tom Michaels, who is classified I-A, or qualified to enter military service immediately, by Selective Service Board 303 in suburban Warren is needed by his wife.

Mrs. Michaels kidneys failed Sept. 9, shortly after their first wedding anniversary.

In order to stay alive, she must have her blood filtered twice a week on an artificial kidney machine.

Mrs. Michaels said that her husband must work to pay for her hospital care.

The young couple hope to avoid a bill of \$10,000 yearly by purchasing a \$6,200 artificial kidney. Michaels, who has already made a \$1,200 down payment, would be trained to operate the machine.

"I can't operate the machine myself while I'm on it," Mrs.

Michaels said, "I could pass out or something. It's just not safe.

She said Michaels was the only person in their families who could spend the 10 hours needed to filter her blood through the artificial kidney.

Michael's student deferment was revoked after he dropped out of the senior class in electrical engineering at the Lawrence Institute of Technology.

For nine weeks and at over three hospitals Michaels spends most of his time. He also took three weeks off his \$5,500-a-year job at the Dodge truck plant.

In October the family priest and Dr. Elsie Eng, their family physician, wrote to the draft board explaining the situation.

"The board said the letters weren't specific enough as to why he was needed at home," said Mrs. Michaels.

"The doctor couldn't believe



TOM AND MARY MICHAELS

that she had to write two letters," said Mrs. Michaels.

Mrs. Michaels also said that Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.) had contacted the state Selective Service director, Arthur Holmes. There was no immediate indication what action would be taken on the case.

Mrs. Michaels taught school in nearby Utica before she fell ill.

If Michaels is exempt from the draft they would be able to purchase the machine, Mrs. Michaels said.

She said, "I just haven't let it bother me" whether the draft board will exempt Tom.

"They just have to—that's all there is to it."

Prof. Brewer Discusses 20th Century Economics

The new, the traditional, the business and the entrepreneurial are major sub-specialties of economic history in the 20th century, Dr. Thomas Brewer told an audience Wednesday.

These four divisions, whose lines "often overlap each other and other social sciences," reflect which contemporary problems in economic history preoccupy our generation, he said. (In the late 19th century, for example, people were interested rather in what the discipline had to say about laissez faire, the movement westward, and state control.)

The "new economic history" is written by "econometricians," Dr. Brewer said, who generally

are economists with much training in mathematics and little in history.

They are "less interested in results than in methods" and use "quantitative evidence to verify qualitative hypotheses." Because of these tendencies, Dr. Brewer said, whose courses in American Economic History are new to UK this year, it should be remembered that the new economics is a "tool of analysis—not analysis."

Meteor Fall Slight

In Midwest America

"The sky is falling, the sky is falling" was the cry of Chicken Little in the old children's tale. And some might have agreed last night as they witnessed a meteor shower from constellation Leo.

The shower, which occurs about every 34 years, was comparable to some of the more spectacular ones of the past as observed in Europe, according to Dr. Wasley Krogdahl, a UK astronomer.

Krogdahl said he did not see it himself, but said some local people reported seeing the shower here shortly before sunrise.

The Kentucky Kernel

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New Youth Policy Asked

Continued From Page 1

"A very broad educational or training loan program, with the loan to be repaid by adding a very small percentage to the borrower's income tax rate for a specified number of years."

Wirtz said that "ideally there should be no need for compulsion," which he said could create "at least the shadow of doubt" about the program's constitutionality. "The practical and wisest course" would be to try

out a voluntary program "before considering a possible requirement of participation in it," he added.

But Wirtz said that "those who present the most serious problems" for themselves and the community would be the ones most likely to "fail to take advantage of any or all of the options" offered.

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Isbell Calls LSD 'Most Potent Drug'

By SANDRA HEWITT
Kernel Staff Writer

Scientific theories regarding LSD—its uses, how it works, what it does—were discussed by a world authority on drugs at Wednesday's faculty Forum on Contemporary Issues.

Dr. Harris Isbell, professor of pharmacology and acting chairman of the Department of Medicine, described the drug as "the most potent drug known to man."

"LSD causes marked spectacular aberrations of the sensory perception," he said, which are increased with the amount of dosage.

What it does is difficult to describe, depending most importantly on the dosage and the person's sensitivity. "Reaction can also be affected by the environmental suggestion of others who have taken the drug," he said.



DR. HARRIS ISBELL

Dr. Isbell described the effects of the drug according to gradual increases in dosage. At first, with a small dosage, "there is a heightening of effects, an increase in perception."

"For some people, a small dose may produce an euphoric effect, a tremendously exhilarated feeling of gaining insight," he said. For others, the same dose may cause the person to become frightened and bewildered.

"As you keep increasing the dose, perception becomes distorted, parts of the body seem to float away, you perceive things you have not noticed before," he said.

Eventually the person begins to take "trips"—"where one has the feeling that he leaves the place where he is and actually goes to another place."

Hallucinations begin as the sort of heightened visual perceptions to the form where "pictures or experiences the person can name take place," he said.

Finally the person may experience synesthesia, "where one sensory impulse may be transformed into another. For example the person may claim to see music being played," Dr. Isbell commented.

"All the reactions occur in clear consciousness," Dr. Isbell said, and it is in this connection that experiments have been made using LSD to simulate psychotic conditions.

There are marked differences,

however, in LSD schizophrenia and natural schizophrenia, one being that in LSD reactions, the hallucinations are mainly visual whereas in natural schizophrenia "they are emotional and linked to a thinking defect."

Though the person retains insight, "the dangers are all evident and all psychologically related. LSD can lead to serious depression and suicide, even days after the experiences," he commented.

"Also suggestibility is heightened, there may be a paranoid reaction or it may trigger a psychotic episode," he said.

The current neurophysiological theory as to how LSD actually works is that "it impairs the mechanisms in the nervous system that filter out extraneous information and enable an individual to focus on important things only," Dr. Isbell explained.

"Therefore, when a person takes LSD, he is suddenly aware of all these extraneous stimuli which he has been conditioned to ignore."

Dr. Isbell, who before coming to UK was head of the Narcotics addiction research center of the U.S. Public Health Service, explained some of his own research with LSD.

In attempting to simulate chronic schizophrenia, volunteers were given LSD daily. "The subjects developed enormous tolerance to the effects of the drug,"

Dr. Isbell said. However, when daily use was stopped, the tolerance was lost.

Claims of the therapeutic value of LSD have been that it benefits individuals, alcoholics and others. "The scientific significance, however, is that it has been a tremendous catalyst," he said.

The advent of LSD, has started much theorizing as to how mental disease comes about and Dr. Isbell feels that "if we ever reach the point where we understand the drug, we will be very close to understanding the brain and how it functions."

Asked to compare the psychological effects of marihuana and LSD, Dr. Isbell said that "mari-

juana is about like drinking 3.2 beer." LSD has been described by addicts as "something like reefers but different, and they are probably right," he said.

Asked to comment on the social significance of LSD, Dr. Isbell said he would leave the judgments up to the national magazines such as Life.

"Social concern over the drug is and isn't warranted," he said. "LSD is a drug with potential danger—any number of suicides have resulted from taking it and a large dose may be fatal. On the other hand, the public will usually explode such a problem out of proportion to reality. I feel alcohol is an even greater menace."



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The Kentucky Kernel

The South's Outstanding College Daily

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

ESTABLISHED 1894

THURSDAY, NOV. 17, 1966

Editorials represent the opinions of the Editors, not of the University.

WALTER M. GRANT, Editor-In-Chief

STEVE ROCCO, Editorial Page Editor

WILLIAM KNAPP, Business Manager

Significant Addition

Today the Kernel uses its first dispatches from The New York Times News Service. This is a significant event for this newspaper as well as for the entire University community.

The Kernel becomes only the second student paper in the country to offer this excellent service to its readers. We consider this a prestige factor of no small import to the paper, its staff members and the University.

But more important, The New York Times News Service enables the Kernel—in a small way—to push back the confines of the campus and offer members of the University community greater and more adequate information of the world about them.

We think this particularly significant for those living and/or working in a University environment for here the questions of today and the answers of tomorrow are sought. Only through adequate information can these questions be put in their proper perspective. We believe the Times service to be such a source of information.

Additionally, the Kernel's operating philosophy, adopted by the Board of Student Publications in 1965, requires the news coverage of this newspaper to be evaluated in the broadest context—in terms of what is significant and not what is, in a strict sense, local. No great amount of intelligence is needed to recognize that there is no real "local" news in modern society. Decisions in Washington, a battle in Southeast Asia, a cold wave in Canada, all have their effect on Kentuckians, the University and those within the University community.

Many have already asked whether the Times service will

mean the Kernel will only be a daily, eight- to 12-page copy of The New York Times instead of the UK student newspaper. The answer is an unqualified "No." The articles provided by this news service are only an additional dimension of information which we believe every intelligent citizen needs to be aware of in order to understand the world beyond the confines of the campus. We will be exerting even more energy than in the past to adequately cover the campus and the various events occurring on it or elsewhere effecting it.

Contrary to what many persons may believe, members of the campus community do not get all the news they need from other sources of information. Readership surveys have demonstrated that a large majority of students do not see any newspaper other than the Kernel with regularity.

Therefore, the staff members of this newspaper have always felt the weighty responsibility to furnish its readers with a balanced news picture. This involves news from both on and off the campus, news of significance and lighter features, editorial judgments, and letters from the readers.

No small amount of thanks for the addition of the New York Times News Service goes to Barry Bingham, editor and publisher of the Louisville Courier-Journal. The Courier-Journal holds exclusive territorial rights to this service and had Mr. Bingham not waived this right, the Kernel could not have obtained the service. His interest and cooperation to student journalism in general and the Kernel in particular are a significant comment as to how professional journalists can and do aid those presently preparing themselves for journalistic careers.

Opportunity For Students

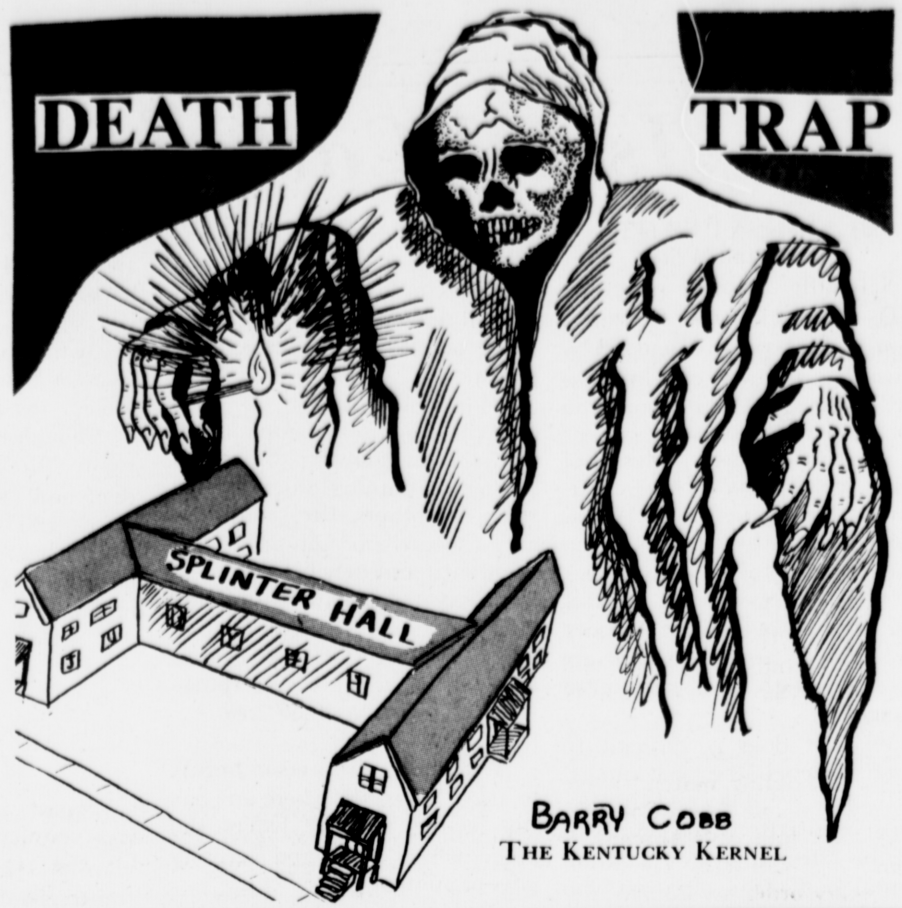
A student committee has been appointed to plan an Undergraduate Research and Creativity Conference to be held in the spring in conjunction with the High School Leadership Conference. This is indeed a worthwhile project and one we hope will have the support of the entire University community.

The Student Centennial Committee initiated the research and creativity contest, and this year's contest will be modeled after last year's successful effort.

Oswald Awards will be presented for outstanding undergraduate achievements in either the physical sciences, biological sciences, social sciences, the humanities or the fine arts. The winners will be announced at a special conference in April.

Any undergraduate can submit a research project or paper in any of the five fields. A student cannot submit more than one entry in any one field, but more than one person can work on a particular project. The projects will be judged by a faculty committee.

This is a significant opportunity for students wishing to undertake a creative research project and receive recognition for it. We encourage students to begin thinking about a project now and to submit abstracts of their plans this semester to Dr. Robert L. White in McVey Hall. The abstracts, however, are not mandatory. Although the final project will not be due until March 3, students should get the jump on their competition by starting now.



We Beg To Differ

An editorial in Wednesday's Lexington Herald, "Hardly The Time For Student Takeover," accuses students of trying to do everything short of run for president of the University.

This is an editorial which, we think, missed the point, a point so obvious it could have been easily discovered had the Herald undertaken a bit more research.

It has been mentioned numerous times this semester in news items and editorials in the Kernel that students are attempting to become a more integral part of the University community by assuming voting positions on various policy-making boards. An attempt was made earlier this semester to have a student given the full rights and responsibilities of a seat on the UK Board of Trustees.

Such a concept is not peculiar to the University; at the University of Minnesota for example, three students are being allowed to vote on a panel that is selecting a new president.

The Herald would have us believe this is an undemocratic plot by student bodies of our nation to usurp university administrations so as to be in complete control.

This is nonsense. It reflects the inept, backward thinking of a newspaper that strives only to maintain the status quo, whether it be good or bad, and which has but one guiding principle: never rock the boat.

We have endorsed more control for students because we think the University exists for students, and that students do have some concept of what they hope to gain from higher education. A university is supposedly training leaders for future generations; what better way to form leaders than to give them experience in leadership?

The corporated structure of the University, as the Kernel has previously stated, places the Board of Trustees and the Administration officially on top, with the student body on the bottom. This leaves a tremendous gap between student and administrator. Recently, more liberal and modern-think-

ing educators have seen one solution to this problem as giving students a true voice in the formation of University policy.

The Herald editorial states, "University of Kentucky students recently have been seeking more 'rights' in various fields where policies are fixed by administrative officers, by the faculty and by the Board of Trustees. Some of the proposals have been somewhat surprising, and some even shocking."

It immediately becomes amusing that we have here the stereotype of the university constantly shocking the citizenry of the small town in which it is located. What is shocking is the fact that the Herald is so impregnated with this mentality it only reflects it and refuses to stimulate it.

Also mentioned in the Herald's editorial was the fact that "some students have suggested changes in the methods of grading students on their work, the obvious reason being the hope that 'getting by' might be easier than high scholarship insofar as some students are concerned. One suggestion advanced recently is that all grades be dropped and that 'failure' or 'passing' be the only marks given."

How revolutionary of us! Many educators have agreed for years that grades are one of the major drawbacks of a University education. The Herald is so imbued by traditionalism, yet it failed to discover the original concept of a university, i.e., students and professors in academic discourse for the purpose of obtaining knowledge and continuing the search for truth.

Today's university system is a grade-point ratio rat race, very dissimilar to that original notion. The issuance of pass-fail grades might be a step in the right direction. Certainly there would be some students who would attempt to take advantage of this, as the Herald mentioned. But if they would look into their crystal ball a little more closely, they would see numerous students "getting by" under the present system as well.

Nations Have Grave Doubts Over U.N.'s Future

By DREW MIDDLETON
(c) New York Times News Service

UNITED NATIONS — An experienced diplomat recently expressed grave doubt whether continued membership in the United Nations was in the national interest of his government or any "advanced, responsible government."

Comments such as this are increasing among delegates of countries that have been members of the organization since the 1940's and early 1950's. They question the future effectiveness and responsibility of the organization, fearing that unless procedures are changed to conform with the United Nations' changed character, the organization will swiftly lose such influence as it now has.

Their basic complaint is that the U.N. is being turned from a forum for responsible discussion of world problems into a shouting match between pro-communists and Anti-Communists, Pro-Africans and Anti-Africans, Pro-Chinese and Anti-Chinese. The rules of parliamentary order are flouted. Irrelevant material is injected into debates. Questionable manners increasingly replace diplomatic formality.

Some delegates feel that much time is being wasted.

One delegate devoted a good deal of time in the Trusteeship Council recently to reading from a French encyclopedia passages concerning Australia's early history. The object was to demonstrate that Australia had once been a British penal colony.

Most diplomats with at least a secondary education know this; they also

know the Australians are sensitive about this part of their history.

There is a growing sentiment for reassessment of the U.N. as an international instrument. This question is considered not solely in terms of national interest, although it plays a part, but in terms of whether the U.N. can still be considered an effective servant of international security.

Richard N. Gardner points out in his book "In Pursuit Of World Order" that a number of Americans are asking "whether the U.N. can survive as an effective international organization and whether present U.S. policy toward the U.N. serves the interest of the United States and the Free World."

Misgivings are often based on the conviction that the "one country, one vote" procedure weights the organization's operations in favor of the newer, smaller members. These usually contribute least to international security and to the organization's finances yet take the most out of it in terms of economic aid and political support.

These members, in the words of one experienced diplomat, are "irresponsible to the extent that they start the discussion of any issue on the basis that everyone is against them but that everyone should drop everything and listen."

"There are, I suggest, more important issues in the world than, say, Aden or Southwest Africa," he added.

Is the answer weighted voting in the General Assembly?

"From the utopian standpoint this is the solution," the ambassador of a small but important Pacific nation said. "But it's out of the question. To install a system that gives countries votes on the basis of population or financial contribution to the U.N. or on levels of economic progress or on a combination of all three would be a real advance. But it would require a whole new organization. I can't see the present membership agreeing to it."

"What you have now is countries like Guinea or Jordan or the Maldives Islands . . . with votes equal to the Russians or the Americans. Do you think they'll give that up?"

Gardner's formula is to base U.N. decisions on what he calls "an adequate consensus—a consensus that includes the support of most of the countries bearing the principal responsibilities for an action."

Gardner, a former Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs, says that the cynic might ask why the majority of the small members should accept any restraint on the use of their voting power.

The answer is clear to Gardner. As he puts it, "If United Nations procedures cannot be adapted to take account of power realities, the large and middle powers will increasingly pursue their na-

tional interests outside the United Nations."

Although there is general agreement that changes in procedure may be the key, there are wide differences over the nature of these changes.

Weighted voting has a wide following. But voting weighted by population, like the one-country, one-vote formula, does not take into account national power. Under it India would have more votes than the U.S.

Another proposal is for dual voting or a system of double majorities. Under it General Assembly decisions on substantive matters would be adopted by a two-thirds majority of members present and voting, provided the majority included two-thirds of the members of the Security Council.

Another path would be to treat the Security Council as the upper house and the General Assembly as the lower house and to require that decisions, certainly those deemed "important" under article 18 of the Charter, be approved by both houses.

Gardner points out that this change would require an amendment of the charter and that few of the new, small states would be likely to support such an amendment.

One formula is the establishment of committees with selective representation. This extends the idea behind the composition of the Security Council, which includes as permanent members countries that bear a chief responsibility for world peace and security: the U.S., the Soviet Union, France, Britain, and China.

Classroom Cheating May Be Increasing

By JUDY GRISHAM
Kernel Associate Editor

Dishonesty in the classroom is by no means new, but there is considerable evidence that it has been increasing in recent years.

And the Air Force Academy cheating scandal of a year ago was only a dramatic reminder of the problem.

William J. Bowers, associate director of research at Northeastern University, conducted a study earlier this year to find out how much academic dishonesty existed among college students, to identify the pressures or sources that contribute to cheating, and to evaluate the effectiveness of various arrangements for curbing dishonest practices.

Bowers sent questionnaires to college deans and student body presidents at all accredited college and universities in the United States. Later, he sent a follow-up questionnaire to randomly selected samples of students on 400 different college campuses.

He received replies from over 600 deans, 500 student body presidents, and 5,400 students.

His study showed that one out of every two students admitted to having copied from another student during an exam, using crib notes, plagiarizing from published material, or turning in a paper done entirely or in part by another student.

Cheating, Bower said, is not prevalent just among poor students. "Students with poor study habits and low grades are more likely to cheat than good students although the relationship is not strong," he said.

Academic performance is only a minor factor, Bower's study showed.

"Social orientation is stronger factor than academic performance," Bower said. "Students who place primary value on the social reasons for going to college are more likely to cheat than those who attend because of intellectual interests."

Another factor contributing to cheating is pressure from parents. Institutional differences is another.

Powers' study showed there is less cheating in small schools than in large ones and less in either mens' or womens' colleges than with coed institutions.

The low incidence of cheating in small colleges, Bowers pointed out, may result from selective admission policies, close faculty-student relationship, and on-campus living arrangements which tend to build a strong sense of social solidarity.

"The most effective deterrent," Bowers said, "is disapproval of fellow students, particularly close friends."

Virginia Dabney, in a Saturday Review article, said "the pressure to get into college stimulates some students to cut corners. And the problem is compounded by teachers and counselors who are willing to falsify student grades."

He wrote that "the craze to field winning athletic teams leads to violations of rules that convinces young people that their elders are engaged in deliberate deceit."

"Academic cheating is the illegitimate child of the educational system," said A. L. Herman, assistant professor in the department of philosophy at Wisconsin State University, "conceived in secrecy and fear, born in the police state of Big Education, and raised to haunt its parents, the student, and the educational system."

"We know it exists, but hope it will go away."

Herman defines the cheater as one of two types: the simple cheater and the non-simple cheater.

The simple cheater is characterized by individual, non repetitive and unplanned.

Margaret Fisher and Jeanne L. Noble describe the simple cheater in their book, "College Education as Personal Development." Many students, they write, may cheat once, or deceive a teacher once, out of acute anxiety or some overpowering desire to succeed at any cost.



But they often feel remorse, and whether they are caught or confess, they are likely to reform and thereafter to do honest work.

The non-simple cheater, Herman says, is characterized by premeditation or involvement of more than one person or repetition.

Herman said examples of non-simple cheating are the use of smuggled notes in shirt cuffs, stockings, bottom of shoes and cigarette packs, preparation of whole answer sheets prior to, after, or during an exam, use of mirrors, Morse code, two-way radios, or smoke signals, or outright copying.

Stephen M. Corey in his article, "Professed Attitudes and Actual Behavior," asked college students what they thought about cheating on tests. They stated that cheating was sinful and contrary to their best interests. But, he discovered that in letting his class grade their own exam papers for five weeks, only one-fourth of the class consistently refrained from changing answers to raise their scores.

Bowers study also showed that the great majority of students disapprove of cheating, even though half engage in it.

His data showed that most students strongly disapprove of cheating on moral grounds and not just because of the consequences.

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Doug Dickey Leads SEC's 'New Breed'

By GARY YUNT
Assistant Sports Editor

There is a new breed of coaches forming in the Southeastern Conference and leading this breed, one of young coaches, are Vince Dooley at Georgia and Doug Dickey at Tennessee.

Dooley, who has brought Georgia from out of the depths of the SEC to at least a tie for 1966 title, is a virtual cinch for conference Coach of the Year and successor to Dickey.

Under Dooley, the Bulldogs in the last two years have (1) been the only team in the nation to beat Alabama (2) upended Big Ten power Michigan.

Kentucky fell to the Dooleymen 27-15 earlier this year and now the Wildcats' problem is Dickey and Tennessee.

Great things were expected of the '66 Vols, but going into Saturday's Kentucky game, Tennessee stands 5-3 overall and 2-2 in the conference with their best possible finish being a tie for fourth.

"We have played eight pretty good ball games," Dickey said by phone earlier this week.

"I'm not disappointed at all except for maybe a few places where we haven't come up with the critical play," Dickey said.

The Tennessee losses this year have been to unbeaten and currently fifth-ranked Georgia Tech 6-3, unbeaten and third-ranked Alabama 11-10 when a last-second field goal try failed, and last week, 14-7 to Mississippi.

Dickey took over at the Knoxville school in Dec., 1963 as interim coach Jim McDonald had produced a 5-5 season.

Previous to coming to Tennessee, Dickey had served as a top assistant to Frank Broyles

at Arkansas and in six years, the Razorbacks went to four bowls.

The 34-year-old Dickey was then attracted to Tennessee by his former coach at Florida Bob Woodruff, who is now director of athletics at UT. At Florida, Dickey starred as a quarterback and led Woodruff's Gators to the 1952 Gator Bowl.

Dickey then took a program that was digressing and brought in a new staff to fire things up.



FULTON . . . double trouble

But fate intervened last October when three of Dickey's hand-picked staff, Bob Jones, Bill Majors and Charlie Rash, were killed in an automobile-train crash. Again this spring, death struck the Volunteer squad before spring practice when John Crumbacher and Tom Fisher, two returning lettermen, lost their lives in an automobile accident.

This season, four new faces appeared on the Tennessee coaching staff, all picked by Dickey.

Recruiting picked up more on a state level and resulted in two of the finest freshmen groups ever brought to Knoxville; one in '65 and again this year and both squads hold wins over the Kentucky frosh.

"We changed a few things," Dickey said, "but mainly we went to work in our area to get boys from where the good competition is. We've tried to get the best ones and we've been looking at some Kentucky boys this fall."

Dickey has built an offense that can score effectively either on the ground or through the air.

"I like a lot of passes and a lot of options that afford the choice of the pass or run," Dickey said. "That's what keeps the defense guessing."

A convincing win over Kentucky Saturday and then one over Vanderbilt the following week, would probably place Tennessee in line for its second straight bowl bid.

Last year in the Bluebonnet Bowl, Tennessee whipped Tulsa 27-0, shutting out the best passing team in the land.

"We're capable of playing anybody in the country," Dickey said. "The bowls are keeping pretty quiet up to now but they probably start talking after this week."

If not after this week for Tennessee, maybe next year.

Dickey's backfield is composed of all underclassmen. Junior quarterback Dewey Warren has already set numerous passing records, sophomore wingback Richmond Flowers has caught 28 passes, sophomore fullback Richard Pickens is called by

Dickey as a "future great" while quarterback converted tailback Charlie Fulton, a junior, gives Dickey his added threat on the option.

The defensive end position, one labeled as weak at the start of the season, has been aptly handled by sophomore Neil McMeans and Bill Young.

Dickey respects Kentucky despite their 3-5-1 record.

"They have scored at least two touchdowns in their last four games and they were ahead of Georgia going into the final period," cautioned Dickey. "Anything can happen in a Kentucky-Tennessee game and we're not taking them lightly."



DOUG DICKEY



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Governor's Race: Fodder For A Novelist

By FRANK BROWNING
Kernel Associate Editor

The race for the Kentucky Governor's Mansion is taking on aspects of a cross between a Russian novel and a Shakespearean comedy—the list of characters endless and the arrangements bewildering.

Former Gov. A. B. Chandler, one of the earliest Democrats to file for the 1967 primary, has

filed again, pulling in the issue of the new defeated constitutional revision and promising to remove all state control over local taxing powers.

There have been rumors Chandler would drop out, but he says no, "he's in the race to stay."

Former Attorney General John B. Breckinridge, a Democrat, is

not running as a Democrat, but as an Independent.

But Lt. Gov. Harry Lee Waterfield, who held the same position under Chandler three terms ago, and whose name has not remained unmentioned as a gubernatorial possibility this time, has said he will not declare candidacy.

And the reason, he explains, is that Breckinridge, though not

on a Democratic ticket, and Chandler would draw away too much of his potential support.

However, Waterfield also says that since he and Chandler would have the same areas of support—anti-Breathitt groups within the Party—both of them running would divide that support and give the primary to Henry Ward, highway commissioner in the current administration.

There are yet other complications.

Though Ward is the Breathitt administration's choice, he and Waterfield historically have not been the enemies that Chandler and the Breathitt team have been.

Chandler supported Waterfield against Gov. Bert Combs, a key leader of the Breathitt team in 1959, but supposedly disowned him when he agreed to run on a ticket with Breathitt in 1963.

Further, Waterfield gained Ward's support in a 1943 primary and again in a 1947 race for the Democratic nomination against former Gov. Earle C. Clements.

Now Waterfield is philosophic about it all. While he thinks he could get all the same votes Breckinridge and Chandler will win (which he says neither of them could do), he plans to take a side seat and watch.

Of course, not to be forgotten

are the other characters, or candidates, State Sen. J. D. Buckman of Shepherdsville, William Shires of Erlanger, Floyd Circuit Judge Henry Stephens, and Lexington developer David Trapp.

While the Democrats are running a lively act, the Republican hopefuls are also writing their own chapter.

Marlow Cook, gubernatorial candidate from Louisville, is trying to sow the seeds of Republican brotherhood and unity while taking time out to flay the Breathitt administration for not providing enough Eastern Kentucky roads.

By coincidence Louie B. Nunn, 1963 gubernatorial candidate, is lashing the Democrats on the same count.

Cook announced his candidacy formally Wednesday night in at the Lincoln Club in Louisville. Nunn informally announced his candidacy in a speech at Ashland.

The Republican whom most observers could make the best showing, U.S. Senator Thruston Morton, has removed himself from the race.

And a final touch of the first act and chapter is that Nunn's 1963 running mate, Bemis Lawrence, introduced Cook, who as it stands now is likely to be Nunn's 1967 opponent.

Draft Test Planned This Weekend

A Selective Service Test will be given this Friday and Saturday at 8:30 a.m. in Memorial Coliseum, for those students who were unable to attend the tests given this summer.

In order to apply for the test, applications must have been postmarked no later than Oct. 21. Any later applications will not be processed.

Only those persons are eligible to take the test who: intend to request occupational deferment as a student; and who

must not have previously taken the test.

The National Selective Service "strongly urges that students who haven't taken the test do so, as it provides one more bit of criteria the local board may consider in determining which students are apparently more promising than others," the spokesman said.

College officials across the country have expressed serious misgivings about proposed tighter draft exemption rules.

Some threatened to refuse cooperation with the Selective Service System.

National and Kentucky draft officials have said it will be necessary to tap colleges for manpower and the tests will be used to decide whose draft status is changed.

A spokesman for the University Testing Service, the test will be given in the same manner as the one given at the beginning of last summer. Students will be fingerprinted, as was the procedure last summer and with the exception that the test will be given in the Memorial Coliseum the test will be of the same type.

"I think the student has a much better chance if he takes the test than if he relies on his grades," asserted Colonel Stephenson, the Selective Service Director for Kentucky. He has previously asserted that if he were on a local draft board presented with two students, one taking the tests, the other refusing, he would draft the refuser.

Technically, the local board is advised to consider both the test scores and grades in determining deferments. It has been repeatedly emphasized, however, that the local board is an "autonomous" body, and Col Stephenson again affirmed that, "the local board can use anything it wants to."

By grades, deferred freshmen will be required to be in the upper half of their class, sophomores in the upper two-thirds, and juniors in the upper three-fourths.

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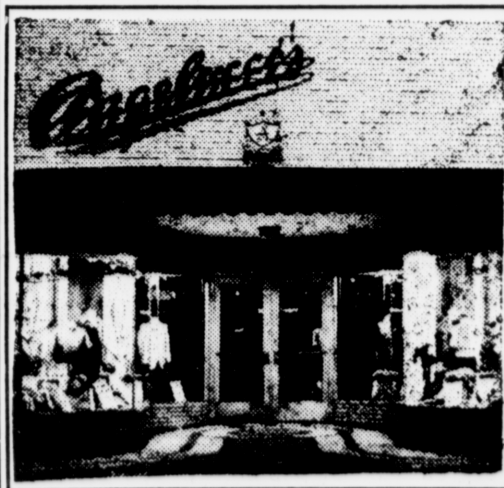
UK Bulletin Board

A review of the play, "Viet Rock," and an interview with Bradley Smith, one of the world's outstanding photographers of art, will be featured on "Viewpoint" on WBKY Thursday at 11:05 p.m.

Pamela Tiffin, Ruth Ford and Robert Burr, three stars of the play "Dinner At Eight" will be guests on WBKY's "Viewpoint" Friday night.

Anyone interested in being YWCA cochairman of the 1967 Freshman Camp should make an appointment for Tuesday, in the Y office, Room 204 of the Student Center.

Prospective fraternity rushees are invited to an informal session at 4 p.m. Sunday in the Student Center, Grand Ballroom sponsored by the Junior Interfraternity Council.



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Non-Graded Schools Work In Fayette County

By JACKIE ROSS
Kernel Staff Writer

The success of Fayette County's three non-graded schools—Dixie, Landsdown and Gardenside—has prompted the Board of Education to consider building a non-graded junior high school.

The newest of the three non-graded elementary schools is Dixie which has been open only since the beginning of this school term.

Non-graded schools and team teaching—the two principal innovations at the three schools—are not new but still are considered largely in the experimental stage.

Norman Osborne, principal of the non-graded Dixie Heights Elementary School says that the key to the success of the plan is that children now can experience some feeling of accomplishment.

"Children are placed at a level where

they can experience success," Osborne says. "Ungraded education involves no skipping and no remedial groups . . . it only allows the child to progress at his own rate."

Osborne explains that classes are divided into language arts groups—writing, reading, spelling, and language study—and arithmetic groups.

"These groups are set up according to the child's development," he said. "For example, we have in one classroom reading groups on the third grade first semester level, the third grade second semester level, and so on up to about fifth grade first semester level."

There are four teachers per classroom at Dixie. The floors are carpeted. Windows line the outer walls and teaching aids are in abundance.

"The teachers here like the supplies. Our salaries still aren't something to brag

about, but at least we have most all of the supplies we need," Osborne says.

Non-graded schools are not new, Osborne notes. "It's a throwback to the one room school idea. In a one room school the first, second, and third grades may be practicing writing while the sixth grade reads. Sometimes, if a child showed enough progress, the teacher would let him sit in on the sixth grade reading."

Non-graded teaching actually involves teaching the child on levels he can understand," he explains.

Although Osborne reports some parents have expressed unhappiness with the groups in which their child was been placed, Miss Jo Ann Thompson, a Dixie teacher, says that most children are "pleased."

"Before, perhaps they weren't achieving, but now they can achieve. Now

they can compete and have the feeling of 'being smart'," she says.

Miss Thompson says that 40 to 50 of the fifth graders actually are below the fifth grade level in reading. "If they had been in the old system they would pass, but receive less and less of an adequate reading background," she says.

Each teacher acts as an aide for other team members—which involves supporting her own unit plus six groups of language arts and two groups of arithmetic.

This creates a heavy work load for the teacher.

The Fayette County Board of Education estimates the cost of educating a child at Dixie for one year is \$773. This compares favorably with the conventional method of education in terms of local expenditures.

New Thailand Treaty May Result From Education Dean's Asia Trip

Dean Lyman Ginger of the College of Education left for Singapore this week to attend the Third Asian Leadership Training Seminar where he will be an adviser on teacher education.

But the big news of his trip could come on the return journey when he stops in Bangkok, Thailand. There are plans to discuss the possibilities of the University developing a teacher education program in Thailand.

The Asian seminar, sponsored by the World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession, will be composed of representatives from all Asian countries except North Vietnam, North Korea, and China.

Ginger was one of three Americans invited. Of the other

two, one is an expert in public school finance, and the other is an expert on teachers' salaries.

The seminar is designed to help develop leadership in the teaching profession in Asian countries and help them "upgrade and improve their teacher education program," Ginger said.

He added that he will help them analyze what they are now doing in this field, and through leadership help them further their teacher education programs.

Ginger was also asked to sit on the advisory committee of the seminar to work out details before hand, and afterwards to decide how to implement the improvements suggested.

Ginger said that he is stop-

ping in Bangkok because Thailand officials have visited the campus to see if UK was interested in developing a teacher education program in Thailand. Ginger believes UK was chosen because of present negotiations to establish a UK agricultural research center in Northeast Thailand.

The University is now negotiating with the Agency for International Development (AID) for the rights to establish the agricultural center. In that program UK staff members will work with the Thais to better their agricultural methods.

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Mississippi, Alabama Get Money They Don't Want

(c) New York Times News Service

WASHINGTON—Sargent Shriver is giving \$1.3 million to anti-poverty projects in Mississippi and Alabama that the governors of those states do not want.

Shriver, director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, overrode Wednesday night Gov. Paul Johnson's veto of a \$730,000 Head Start project in Southwest Mississippi. OEO sources also said he is about to release grants totaling \$544,000 for Lowndes and Wilcox counties in Alabama, which he withheld last July when Gov. George Wallace objected.

The Alabama grants are for aid to migrants, a kind of assistance that a governor cannot veto under the OEO Act.

However Shriver deferred the grants when Wallace lodged a series of complaints. One charged that the anti-poverty money was financing the Black Panther Party.

Shriver rejected that and a number of other complaints in July as not founded in fact but did not release the money then. Apparently, he continued his investigation in the meantime.

The Mississippi political leaders had charged that the CDCM Head Start project was allied with

the extreme left in the civil rights movement. Shriver, however, suspended the operation on grounds of financial and management inadequacies.

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